

SECURITY INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Poland

TOPIC General Military Information from Warsaw

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EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT

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DATE OBTAINED

PREPARED 29 January 1953

REFERENCES

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

This is UNEVALUATED Information

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1. On 11 November 1952, the AAA emplacement on the western bank of the Vistula River in Warsaw, directly south of the railroad bridge, adjacent to the Gdanski railroad station, over the Vistula River was evacuated. On 4 November 1952, six 37-mm AA guns were observed outside the emplacement. Between 1 and 20 October 1952, a total of 12 37-mm AA guns with Polish crews was located there. The guns were emplaced on a slight rise. The gun at the highest level did not reach the level of the railroad embankment.¹ 25X1
2. In late October 1952, the barracks installation at the intersection of the north side of Rakowiecka and the west side of Puławska was still occupied by KBW (Internal Security) units wearing blue service color. The installation had an entrance for motor vehicles on Puławska and another entrance on Rakowiecka. A cadets' school, with an entrance located on Rakowiecka, adjoined the barracks installation to the west. Personnel wearing red cap bands were frequently seen at the Polish military agencies which extended west of the cadets' school as far as al. Niepodleglosci.² A KBW (Internal Security) officers' mess was located on the south side of ul. Rakowiecka, in the third house from the intersection of Rakowiecka and Puławska.
3. Prior to May 1952, a five- or six-story military office building, about 50 meters long, was located on the north side of ul. Rakowiecka opposite the Main Prison Mokotow I and presumably between al. Niepodleglosci and ul. Sokolow. this building had been occupied by the German Luftwaffe during World War II. Numerous Polish officers, an unidentified number of Polish noncommissioned officers, Soviet officers, and a few civilians were frequently seen there. The building housed an estimated staff of 200 individuals, whose working hours were from 8:00 a.m. to 5⁰⁰ p.m. 25X1

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The majority of the staff arrived on foot. Only a few officers arrived by car. All soldiers wore olive drab uniforms.

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no colored insignia were worn. Sentries in front of the installation also wore olive drab uniforms. the building was occupied by an administrative section of the Polish Army.²

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4. A Polish agency responsible for all Polish prisons and labor camps was located in a building compound on the west side of Kazimierzowska, which extended to the north as far as Rakowiecka. The staff of the agency included only a few uniformed, mainly low-ranking, men, who wore olive drab uniforms with red cap stripes. The chief of the agency was titled "Director" and held, in May 1952, the rank of senior lieutenant.³

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5. prior to March 1952, three buildings adjacent to each other on the west side of Kazimierzowska, extending as far as Rakowiecka to the north and as far as Narbutta to the south. The buildings housed the Polish agency of the so-called "Department". It was staffed with a large number of officials and employees and headed by a director. Various residential units were located in the area east of the "Department", which was bounded by Rakowiecka, Kazimierzowska, Narbutta and Wisniowa. Apartments on the south side of Rakowiecka including a wing fronting Wisniowa were to be occupied by the director of the "Department", his deputy, and a high-ranking POP (Border Guard) officer, who allegedly was a general. In March 1952, apartments on the west side of Wisniowa were to quarter Soviet officers. They were frequently inspected by three high-ranking Soviet officers wearing large golden epaulets and including one who wore a large red-star emblem and was constantly addressed as "General" by the Poles. his apartment was to be equipped with furniture which was to be shipped from Russia. An apartment house for dependents of men employed at the "Department" was located at the intersection of the east side of Kazimierzowska and the north side of Narbutta. The building included an apartment assigned to a Soviet colonel. The rest of the buildings in the quarter bounded by the above mentioned streets were also used as office rooms or apartment houses.

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all the installations were interconnected with the "Department".²

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6. Prior to March 1952, a school or instruction course of the MO (Militia) was located on the east side of ul. Wisniowa, approximately halfway between Rakowiecka and Narbutta. Units marching out of the installation wore blue gray uniforms and were of, or below, company strength. The members of the staff of the school were 20 to 30 years old.
7. Prior to March 1952, a five-story building, about 50 meters long, on the north side of ul. Rakowiecka between al. Niepodleglosci and ul. Sokolow including an angle-shaped structure fronting al. Niepodleglosci was frequented by numerous Polish officers holding ranks from lieutenant up to, and including, colonel, who wore red cap bands.²
8. Prior to February 1951, an office building of the MO (Militia) was under construction on the south side of ul. Cyryla i Metodego between Targowa and al. Stalingradska in Warsaw-Praga. The building was occupied during 1951.
9. Prior to February 1952 a four-story brick building on the north side of ul. Rakowiecka and presumably west of al. Niepodleglosci, which was frequented by Polish soldiers of various branches of service including a few men wearing navy uniforms. The soldiers arrived in the morning hours, partly in groups of 30 to 40 on foot and partly by buses and sedans. They were believed to be officers or officer candidates.

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The building was constantly referred to as a military or engineers' school. No sentries were observed guarding the school.⁴

10. Prior to February 1952, a large military supply depot was observed in Warsaw-Praga. It was bounded by the railroad line in the north, al. Stalingradzka in the west, and barracks installations in the southeast. The depot included a large number of storehouses, sheds and storage areas and was equipped with a railroad track network. Items of equipment, uniforms, rations and coal were observed. Military vehicles, mainly trucks, were frequently observed at the depot. According to Polish guards, the installation supplied all military units stationed at Warsaw.

1. Comment. Several previous reports mentioned AAA emplacements in this area. It appears that the emplacements are not continually occupied. 25X1

2. Comment. The present report confirms the statements of previous reports on the installations north of Rakowiecka and their occupation. 25X1

3. Comment. The present report substantiates various statements of previous reports. Department VI of the Security Ministry and the UB (Security Police) Prison Mokotow I are located south of Rakowiecka. Apartments for Polish and Soviet officers are located west of these installations. The Soviet officers belong to an MGB headquarters which is located on the north side of Narbutta. 25X1

4. Comment. Previous reports mentioned only a trade school west of the agency of the army administrative section. The building mentioned in the present report should be located west of this trade school. 25X1

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